155

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, October 4, 1794. Number 423

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

WHEREAS *by a late act of Assembly for erecting the Town of Pittsburgh into a Borough, two Fairs in each year were granted—the one to begin on the 4th of June, the other on the 27th day of October, provided it does not happen on Sunday, if so, to begin the day following. Each Fair to continue two days.*

Notice is hereby given, that a Fair will be held in the Public Square of said Borough, to begin on Monday the 27th of October next, and continue as above mentioned, for the sale of Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all kinds of Merchandize.

By order,
JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.
Borough of Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1794.

To all concerned.

AGREEABLE to my publication in January or February last, I proposed supporting the post from Pittsburgh to Morgan town, until the first of January 1795, and no longer. I now request every one of my employers to prepare, whether he has partners or not, for a final settlement with me, as no longer indulgence can be given, by the public's obedient sert.

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

September 20, 1794.

The Members who compose the Troop of Light Horse in the first brigade of Washington county militia, are requested to meet at Washington on the first Monday of October, which comes on the 6th day of that month. I wish them to come fully equipt—but such as cannot be equipt by that day let them attend, that some measures may be taken to procure accoutrements—Such as do not attend on that day will be dismissed the Troop, as I shall expect from their absence that they have no intention of ever coming forward.

JOHN CLARKE, Lieut.

Sept. 24, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

Pittsburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.—— Price of Tuition, five poundsper ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

The Volunteers who compose the Troop of Light Horse in the second brigade of Washington county militia, are hereby required to attend on the first Monday in October next, at Major John Heaton's, on Ten Mile creek, and at Isaac Israel's, near Muddy creek, on the third Monday, which are the days appointed by law for mustering. Those who do not attend in their uniform, may expect to be returned to their former stations.

JOSEPH KERR, Capt.

Sept. 17, 1794.

The following are the names which have been returned, as having voluntarily engaged, and whose attendance will be expected.

John Badollet, Pyam Bartle, Henry Heaton, Samuel Luse, James Steel, Francis Seaton, Walter M. Barrett, William Robins, James Heaton, Thomas Douglass, John Douglass, Benjamin Maple, John Guthrey, jun. Wm. Paul, William Ivers, Andrew Mundle, David Lewis, Theophilus Minor, Philip Minor, William Anderson, Jas. Stewart, Henry Bartlett, Stephen Davis, Daniel Heaton, Robert Lewis, John Gamen, William Hawkins, Abner Allison, George Walls, Samuel Minor, Andrew Lewis, Meeker Woodruff, Jonathan Luse, Levi Gregg, John Hulon, Neal Gillispie, jun. Alexander Porter, Michael Bowers, John Brookover, John Adams, John Darby, James Lindsey, James Carmichael, Amos Anderson, Caleb Coupland, Leonard Rush, William Scott.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on Wednesday the 17th instant, JAMES BERRY, a soldier belonging to my detachment, by trade a paper-maker, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, fair complexion, long brown hair with a foretop, his nose is remarkably large and crooked; he took with him all his regimentals. Also, deserted from the same detachment, on the 22d instant, JAMES BRYANT, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, dark complexion, brown hair, much marked with the small pox; he took with him all his regimentals. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to any recruiting officer in the service of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d. U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, Sept. 24, 1794.

At a meeting of Committees from the several townships of the County of Fayette held at Union town the 10th day of September 1794. Twenty one members present.

The following declaration was taken into consideration and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

IN the present Crisis so momentous to the Western Country, to the Government of the Union, and to the Union itself, we think it a duty we owe to ourselves and to our fellow citizens to make an unreserved declaration of our sentiments on that question which, to-morrow, must be decided by them. In order to render such a declaration more explicit, it will not be useless, in a few words, to recapitulate what has heretofore been our conduct in relation to the Excise law.

When that law made its first appearance, the people of this Country, and we, in common with them, manifested the strong dislike which it excited. Our objections were chiefly of a general nature, but, for local reasons were felt here, in a higher degree, by the mass of the people, than in other parts of the Union. Those objections were grounded on the very nature of an Excise and on the consequences, with which that fatal system of taxation has been attended, in every Country, where it has been introduced. An internal duty on consumption essentially differs from a tax upon visible property, became, in the last case, nothing more is requisite than an account of what a man appears to be possessed of; whilst, in the other, it is necessary to know the quantity and quality of the article consumed; and in order to attain that knowledge, a severe inquisition must take place, in the house, either, of the manufacturer, or of the retailer. or of the consumer, and, of course, extraordinary and dangerous powers must be given to the collectors. The tax will still be more exceptionable, if the duried article is not, in general, the product of a few large, but of small, numerous and family manufactures; for the law then must be fully known and thoroughly understood, not by few men, who having turned their attention to one object, may easily acquire the knowledge of the forms of that law, to which they subject themselves; but by a large body of men, who follow the business only occasionally, and who, from their situation and habits of life, hardly ever can become perfectly acquainted with so complex a system, and who, on account of mere mistakes, often are left exposed to the rapacity or, at best, lie at the mercy of the officers of Government. Finally, the experience of all Countries has shown, that such duties when once introduced in a nation, soon pervade every kind of industry, extend to every object, especially to the necessaries of life, as being those of general consumption, and, commonly, are so increased upon some special articles, as to bare no proportion to their original value. Those sentiments did not derive their source from any objection to the Government, which imposed the duty; nor did they originate with us alone. At the same time that the direct taxes imposed by the state of Pennsylvania were fully and speedily paid by the western counties, the excise laid by the same authority produced as strong an apposition as the law of Congress has since done. The dislike was so far from being confined to this country, that the state law became merely nominal almost every where, so far as related to domestic spirits, When the revenue law was under the consideration of Congress, the house of representatives of this state expressed their disapprobation of it in the strongest terms, and we had, long before, been taught to hate an excise, not only by every patriot of the British Parliment, whilst under their subjection, but also by the declaration of the first Congress, as expressed in their address to the Province of Canada. In the Western Country, our poverty, our distance from markets and their uncertainty were not the only local objections we had to the duty. We felt its effect in a more sensible manner, both as manufacturers, and as consumers: as manufacturers, because the number engaged in this manufacture was larger in proportion here than in any other part of the Union: as consumers, because, partly from habits which could not be changed by the mere enacting of a law, and chiefly from our situation, from not having yet beer and cyder to use as substitutes, spirits distilled from domestic materials are the only common drink of the mass of the people; and of course they consume more in proportion to their numbers than in most parts of the United States. To this may added, that, by the law, no provision has been made by which we could obtain a drawback on the spirits exported to the Spanish settlements on the Mississipi, in the craft that navigate our Rivers.

Those and many other reasons, which time does not permit us at present to detail, induced the people to petition, to remonstrate, and, in order to give more weight to their objections, to form committees, to publish their objections and to try to spread their sentiments amongst their fellow citizens throughout the Union. Some amongst us went farther; they thought themselves justifiable in refusing any other support to a system, they detested, than what was absolutely required by the laws; they avowed that intention, and published their determination to hold no intercourse with such inhabitants of the Western Country as would [illegible] of an office under the law; but whatever interpretation may have been put by others on the expressions then made use of by us, we need no better proof of the meaning, we affixed ourselves to it, and of the purity of our intentions, than our conduct ever since and more especially from the beginning of the present disturbances. In Fayette County a collector, whose character, to say nothing worse, was not highly respected, opened his office; and although he met with no individual support and was, on different occasions, threatened by a few men, for whose conduct the body of the people are not answerable, yet he received no injury either in his person or property. Forty civil suits have been instituted in the federal court which sits at a distance of 300 miles from this country, against its citizens for not having entered their stills; six of weich were commenced more than one year ago, and the precepts for the other thirty four were brought by the marshal, on his last tour through this country. In neither case, were the officers, to our knowledge, threatened or injured, and in every case the defendants evinced their submission by entering their appearance in court. Finally when the late tumults broke out in the neighbouring counties, it seemed to be the general intention of the distillers, either, to quit their occupations, or to enter their stills.

It was not, however, the excise law itself, but one of its consequences which gave rise to the unfortunate events that have taken place since. Their immediate cause was the attempt to take citizens from their vicinage, in order to be tried at a distance of 300 miles by juries unacquainted with the character either of parties or of witnesses, and thus to put in operation the dangerous power given by law, to the federal courts, of oversetting that inestimable privilege, which the citizens of Pennsylvania had always enjoyed, of being tried in their own counties. Unfortunate was it indeed, that government (whose primary object, however seems to have been not to punish past offences or neglects, but to enforce further submission) should have made this attempt

155

The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VIII. SATURDAY, October 4, 1794. Number 423

Printed by JOHN SCULL, *in Front-Street next door to the corner of Market-Street.*

WHEREAS *by a late act of Assembly for erecting the Town of Pittsburgh into a Borough, two Fairs in each year were granted—the one to begin on the 4th of June, the other on the 27th day of October, provided it does not happen on Sunday, if so, to begin the day following. Each Fair to continue two days.*

Notice is hereby given, that a Fair will be held in the Public Square of said Borough, to begin on Monday the 27th of October next, and continue as above mentioned, for the sale of Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and all kinds of Merchandize.

By order,
JAMES CLOW, Town Clerk.
Borough of Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1794.

To all concerned.

AGREEABLE to my publication in January or February last, I proposed supporting the post from Pittsburgh to Morgan town, until the first of January 1795, and no longer. I now request every one of my employers to prepare, whether he has partners or not, for a final settlement with me, as no longer indulgence can be given, by the public's obedient sert.

ISAAC PEARCE, Postrider.

September 20, 1794.

The Members who compose the Troop of Light Horse in the first brigade of Washington county militia, are requested to meet at Washington on the first Monday of October, which comes on the 6th day of that month. I wish them to come fully equipt—but such as cannot be equipt by that day let them attend, that some measures may be taken to procure accoutrements—Such as do not attend on that day will be dismissed the Troop, as I shall expect from their absence that they have no intention of ever coming forward.

JOHN CLARKE, Lieut.

Sept. 24, 1794.

THE subscriber informs the public and all France, that he has taken the well known and beautiful House formerly occupied by Mr. J. Tannehill, on the bank of the Monongahela river, for the benevolent purpose of entertaining the Travellers that may think proper to call on him.—*Here the weary may rest—the hungry feed, and those who thirst may quaff of the best.*

D. M'LANE.

Pittsburgh, 24th April, 1794.

In my note to the public I mention'd good fare,
The WHALE and MONKEY will tell where we are.

Pittsburgh Academy,

IS opened for the reception of children of both sexes, where they will be instructed in the following sciences, viz. The English, French and Latin Languages, Writing the different hands, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Surveying, Trigonometry, Geography, the use of the Globes, Chronology, Algebra, Lectures in Natural Philosophy and other Sciences, will be occasionally read and explained.—— Price of Tuition, five poundsper ann. for reading only four pounds per ann. Boarding, twenty pounds per annum.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1794.

The Volunteers who compose the Troop of Light Horse in the second brigade of Washington county militia, are hereby required to attend on the first Monday in October next, at Major John Heaton's, on Ten Mile creek, and at Isaac Israel's, near Muddy creek, on the third Monday, which are the days appointed by law for mustering. Those who do not attend in their uniform, may expect to be returned to their former stations.

JOSEPH KERR, Capt.

Sept. 17, 1794.

The following are the names which have been returned, as having voluntarily engaged, and whose attendance will be expected.

John Badollet, Pyam Bartle, Henry Heaton, Samuel Luse, James Steel, Francis Seaton, Walter M. Barrett, William Robins, James Heaton, Thomas Douglass, John Douglass, Benjamin Maple, John Guthrey, jun. Wm. Paul, William Ivers, Andrew Mundle, David Lewis, Theophilus Minor, Philip Minor, William Anderson, Jas. Stewart, Henry Bartlett, Stephen Davis, Daniel Heaton, Robert Lewis, John Gamen, William Hawkins, Abner Allison, George Walls, Samuel Minor, Andrew Lewis, Meeker Woodruff, Jonathan Luse, Levi Gregg, John Holon, Neal Gillispie, jun. Alexander Porter, Michael Bowers, John Brookover, John Adams, John Darby, James Lindsey, James Carmichael, Amos Anderson, Caleb Coupland, Leonard Rush, William Scott.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED on Wednesday the 17th instant, JAMES BERRY, a soldier belonging to my detachment, by trade a paper-maker, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, fair complexion, long brown hair with a foretop, his nose is remarkably large and crooked; he took with him all his regimentals. Also, deserted from the same detachment, on the 22d instant, JAMES BRYANT, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, dark complexion, brown hair, much marked with the small pox; he took with him all his regimentals. Whoever secures said deserters in any jail, or delivers them to any recruiting officer in the service of the United States, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d. U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, Sept. 24, 1794.

At a meeting of Committees from the several townships of the County of Fayette held at Union town the 10th day of September 1794. Twenty one members present.

The following declaration was taken into consideration and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

IN the present Crisis so momentous to the Western Country, to the Government of the Union, and to the Union itself, we think it a duty we owe to ourselves and to our fellow citizens to make an unreserved declaration of our sentiments on that question which, to-morrow, must be decided by them. In order to render such a declaration more explicit, it will not be useless, in a few words, to recapitulate what has heretofore been our conduct in relation to the Excise law.

When that law made its first appearance, the people of this Country, and we, in common with them, manifested the strong dislike which it excited. Our objections were chiefly of a general nature, but, for local reasons were felt here, in a higher degree, by the mass of the people, than in other parts of the Union. Those objections were grounded on the very nature of an Excise and on the consequences, with which that fatal system of taxation has been attended, in every Country, where it has been introduced. An internal duty on consumption essentially differs from a tax upon visible property, became, in the last case, nothing more is requisite than an account of what a man appears to be possessed of; whilst, in the other, it is necessary to know the quantity and quality of the article consumed; and in order to attain that knowledge, a severe inquisition must take place, in the house, either, of the manufacturer, or of the retailer, or of the consumer, and, of course, extraordinary and dangerous powers must be given to the collectors. The tax will still be more exceptionable, if the dutied article is not, in general, the product of a few large, but of small, numerous and family manufactures; for the law then must be fully known and thoroughly understood, not by few men, who having turned their attention to one object, may easily acquire the knowledge of the forms of that law, to which they subject themselves; but by a large body of men, who follow the business only occasionally, and who, from their situation and habits of life, hardly ever can become perfectly acquainted with so complex a system, and who, on account of mere mistakes, often are left exposed to the rapacity or, at best, lie at the mercy of the officers of Government. Finally, the experience of all Countries has shown, that such duties when once introduced in a nation, soon pervade every kind of industry, extend to every object, especially to the necessaries of life, as being those of general consumption, and, commonly, are so increased upon some special articles, as to bare no proportion to their original value. Those sentiments did not derive their source from any objection to the Government, which imposed the duty; nor did they originate with us alone. At the same time that the direct taxes imposed by the state of Pennsylvania were fully and speedily paid by the western counties, the excise laid by the same authority produced as strong an apposition as the law of Congress has since done. The dislike was so far from being confined to this country, that the state law became merely nominal almost every where, so far as related to domestic spirits, When the revenue law was under the consideration of Congress, the house of representatives of this state expressed their disapprobation of it in the strongest terms, and we had, long before, been taught to hate an excise, not only by every patriot of the British Parliment, whilst under their subjection, but also by the declaration of the first Congress, as expressed in their address to the Province of Canada. In the Western Country, our poverty, our distance from markets and their uncertainty were not the only local objections we had to the duty. We felt its effect in a more sensible manner, both as manufacturers, and as consumers: as manufacturers, because the number engaged in this manufacture was larger in proportion here than in any other part of the Union: as consumers, because, partly from habits which could not be changed by the mere enacting of a law, and chiefly from our situation, from not having yet beer and cyder to use as substitutes, spirits distilled from domestic materials are the only common drink of the mass of the people; and of course they consume more in proportion to their numbers than in most parts of the United States. To this may added, that, by the law, no provision has been made by which we could obtain a drawback on the spirits exported to the Spanish settlements on the Mississipi, in the craft that navigate our Rivers.

Those and many other reasons, which time does not permit us at present to detail, induced the people to petition, to remonstrate, and, in order to give more weight to their objections, to form committees, to publish their objections and to try to spread their sentiments amongst their fellow citizens throughout the Union. Some amongst us went farther; they thought themselves justifiable in refusing any other support to a system, they detested, than what was absolutely required by the laws; they avowed that intention, and published their determination to hold no intercourse with such inhabitants of the Western Country as would [illegible] an office under the law, but whatever interpretation may have been put by others on the expressions then made use of by us, we need no better proof of our meaning, we affixed our names to it, and of the purity of our intentions, that our conduct ever since, and since especially from the beginning of the present disturbances. In Fayette County a collector, whose character, to say nothing worse, was not highly respected, opened his office; and although he met with no individual support and was, on different occasions, threatened by a few men, for whose conduct the body of the people are not answerable, yet he received no injury either in his person or property. Forty civil suits have been instituted in the federal court which sits at a distance of 300 miles from this country, against its citizens for not having entered their stills; six of which were commenced more than one year ago, and the precepts for the other thirty four were brought by the marshal, on his last tour through this country. In neither case, were the officers, to our knowledge, threatened or injured, and in every case the defendants evinced their submission by entering their appearance in court. Finally when the late tumults broke out in the neighbouring counties, it seemed to be the general intention of the distillers, either, to quit their occupations, or to enter their stills.

It was not, however, the excise law itself, but one of its consequences which gave rise to the unfortunate events that have taken place since. Their immediate cause was the attempt to take citizens from their vicinage, in order to be tried at a distance of 300 miles by juries unacquainted with the character either of parties or of witnesses, and thus to put in operation the dangerous power given by law, to the federal courts, of oversetting that inestimable privilege, which the citizens of Pennsylvania had always enjoyed, of being tried in their own counties. Unfortunate was it indeed, that government (whose primary object, however seems to have been not to punish past offences or neglects, but to enforce further submission) should have made this attempt

immediately after the act had been passed by Congress, that gave a concurrent jurisdiction to the state courts for all future offences. That attempt, submitted to in this county, was, from peculiar causes foreign to our subject, resented in another. The fatal consequences are known, and being acquainted with their details, only from report, we shall not undertake to relate them. Our feelings for our fellow citizens, whom their passions had hurried into those excesses, our anxiety for the restoration of peace and order, the expulsion of the above mentioned officer, by a party of men unknown to us, the unavoidable consequences which must have resulted to ourselves, our duties as men and as citizens to our brethren and to the union, urged us not to remain unconcerned spectators of what passed under our eyes. The people of this county chearfully appointed delegates to meet at Parkinson's ferry. We were chosen for that purpose, and, in conformity with our own sentiments, and what we supposed to be the sentiments of our constituents, our weight at the several meetings of Parkinson's ferry, of Pittsburgh, and of Redstone, was uniformly thrown in the scale of peace and moderation. Our endeavors and those of our colleagues from the other counties have not been unsuccessful. An amnesty for what is passed and a dereliction of the power to institute prosecutions in the federal courts, so long as justice shall be obtained in the state courts, are offered on the part of government, on the simple condition that the citizens shall give assurances of their determination of merely doing their duty, by submitting to the laws and especially to the revenue laws of the United States. The terms which had been obtained by the first committee of conference having, however, been changed, in point of form, at the last conference, in which we were represented only by one member, altho' the committee had not received powers for that purpose, it is necessary for us to take them into consideration. It is alledged by the commissioners on the part of the union, that the standing committee of the western counties having neglected at Redstone to make the declarations and recommendations required of them, in the explicit manner which was settled at the first conference, the terms are broken on the part of the said committee, and the commissioners now require that those declarations, which it was the duty of the standing committee to make, should be made by the people themselves and testified by the individual signatures of the citizens, excepting, at the same time, from the amnesty such of the concerned in the late offences, as shall refuse or neglect to sign the same. To that, or to a similar mode of giving assurances of submission, which was proposed at the first conference, it was objected, that such a mode, if adopted, might be misunderstood and have a tendency to defeat the proposed object; in as much as persons not immediately concerned in the riots would not choose to sign individually, for fear it might be construed as a tacit acknowledgment that they had actually broken the peace. And we may now add that as a great inducement for the persons not concerned to give any assurances of submission at all, was to procure an amnesty for the offenders, this motive exists no longer, since the pardon for every individual concerned depends upon his own signature. In as much, therefore, as the body of the people of this county can derive no benefit from an act of oblivion, for offences in which they have not had any share, we are of opinion, that, however disposed they hitherto have been, and still may be to submit to the laws, they would not choose to sign individually the declarations proposed. But our determination to proceed, as we have begun, in exerting every endeavor on our part to compose the disturbances, and the bad effect that a refusal of the inhabitants of this county might have in the neighbouring counties, will induce us to use every means to render the assurances of submission more easy and of course more acceptable to the citizens. The best mode of doing it, is for ourselves, who are the committee for Fayette county, to make those declarations which were required from the standing committee of Redstone, and having thus strictly adhered on our part, as far as relates to this county, to the terms first agreed on, we shall be at liberty to submit to the citizens of this county, only the question contained in the letter of the commissioners of the 22d of August, without requiring from them any individual signature.

For these reasons and upon these principles, wishing, however, to have it fully understood, that from the following declaration, no implication is to be drawn of an acknowledgment that we ever have failed, either directly or indirectly, in that duty which every citizen owes to his country, to wit. Submission to its laws: We, the committee of townships for the county of Fayette do not hesitate explicitly to declare our determination to submit to the laws of the United States and of the state of Pennsylvania, not to oppose, directly, or indirectly, the execution of the acts for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills, and to support (as far as the laws require) the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and citizens, and we do further recommend to our fellow citizens a perfect and entire acquiescence under the execution of the said acts, and also, that no violence, injuries, or threats be offered to the person or against the property of any officer of the United States or of the state of Pennsylvania, or of citizens complying with the laws. At the same time we make those explicit and sincere declarations and recommendations, we also candidly and openly declare our intention, to persist in every legal and constitutional measure that may tend to obtain a repeal of the excise law; nor shall we think ourselves bound to give it any further support and countenance that what is required by the laws.

(We are obliged to omit the remainder until next week.)

Extract from a Charge delivered by ALEXANDER ADDISON, President of the Court, to the Grand Jury of Washington County, 22d September 1794.

IT may not be amiss to suggest, that notwithstanding the limited time is out, it may still be proper, for those who have not signed the form of acknowledgment of submission, yet to sign it before some magistrate. Signing it is no admission of past offence, nor any additional obligation of duty. It is merely that criterion of civil duty, which our fellow citizens have thought proper to require, after a general appearance of departure from it. And to this duty we are equally bound, whether we sign or not.

You, gentlemen, are the guardians of the public peace of this county. At this time, it is peculiarly incumbent on us to watch over the preservation of the peace. Notwithstanding the assembling of an army, under the discouraging view of our reluctance to return to our duty, and our persisting in acts of violence, we may yet perhaps save ourselves from the disgrace and injury of its entering among us, by manifesting to government plain proofs of our submission to its authority, and our firm determination to preserve the peace. Let us not have it said, that our reformation has been accomplished by fear of an armed force; but from a generous reflection of past error, a sincere sense of duty, and an honorable purpose of recovering the estimable character of good citizens. The people of this country, I always hoped, and still trust more and more to be convinced, have good sense and virtue sufficient to entitle them to the respect and good will of their fellow citizens of the United States. One rash step may be obliterated, by an uniform tenor of regular demeanor; and our name may be restored to its due credit. But if we would arrest the threatening hand of government, if we would honorably deserve the character of good citizens, let us now, at this critical moment, watch, with peculiar care, against the least symptoms of violence, outrage, or breach of the peace. Let all tumults, tumultuous assemblies, appearances or words of sedition, be instantly discouraged, suppressed, and, if necessary, brought under the coercion and punishment of the civil authority. This alone can secure us that peace, which we had lately lost, and preserve us from relapsing into that fatal anarchy, in which we were lately plunged: for if civil authority be not supported our condition will be miserable; and if it is not supported by ourselves, it must be supported by some other force.—This alone can prevent an armed force from entering our country, and exposing our peaceable citizens to the private plunder of troops not inured to discipline. This alone can secure to us that pardon and indemnity, which the generosity of government has held out to our former offences, and of which another outrage would certainly deprive us. And this alone can restore to every one among us, that shield of protection against fear and danger, which law and government alone can furnish, and make us sit securely in our houses, and sleep soundly in our beds.

In the neighbouring counties, resolutions have been entered into, for preserving the public peace, and supporting the civil authority. In two of the counties, persons uttering inflammatory and threatening expressions, have been put in jail. I trust, the county of Washington will be behind none in duty and love of peace, and will shew itself as respectable in virtue as it is in numbers. We may especially expect from all peace officers, justices, sheriffs, and constables, watchful and earnest exertions of their duty and power, for the establishment of peace, and tranquility; and from all the well disposed citizens, ready aid and concurrence, in support of the authority of officers, and the maintainance of the happiness, honor, and virtue of this country.

Together with the above extract the charge delivered to the grand jury of Allegheny county, on the 1st September, and of the other two counties of the circuit on the 8th and 15th, varied, according to the meliorating state of the country, was also delivered to the grand jury of Washington, on the 22d; and, on the 23d, this grand jury presented the following writing, signed by their foreman, as a communication of their unanimous sentiments to the county.

Washington County,
Court of Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1794.

THE grand jury for the county of Washington take this opportunity of expressing their approbation of the sentiments communicated to them in the charge delivered by the President.

We observe with much satisfaction the fair prospect of a return of peace and civil duty now opened to the inhabitants of the western counties of Pennsylvania.—We see with pleasure the operation of the laws restored, and civil authority acknowledged and obeyed through this country, if any where there should be reluctance or opposition, we declare that as officers and citizens we will use our respective endeavors for the preservation of the peace and maintainance of civil authority.

Signed in behalf of the grand jury by their unanimous consent.

JOHN M'DOWELL, Foreman.

The grand jury at the same time handed in the following writing.

IN the awful and truly critical circumstances in which now we are, we believe, in our double capacity as American citizens and members of the grand jury of this county, to deliver to our fellow citizens our own sentiments upon the great question of Peace or War, submission to the laws, or insurrection against government. And as we believe very few now, are in opinion that war and revolt are either preferable, or practicable, and we must suppose that the great generality of the inhabitants after cool reflection upon the fatal consequences, are in favor of peace, good order, and submission to the laws (without discrimination of those obnoxious to our interests and feelings, which cannot be repealed except by constitutional means) we earnestly intreat the justices of the peace in each township of this county, especially those who have made no return upon the declaration required by the commissioners, to open in their office a register in which the said declaration as well as the first proposition agreed before, to wit. *Will the people of this country submit to the laws of the United States and of our state government, according to the conditions proposed by the Commissioners? Yes or No.*—And every peaceful citizen willing to evince his sentiments and good intentions will subscribe his name to the declaration, or give his assent to the proposition according to his own principles and by these means we hope there will not exist a cause, or pretext of war; but that such measure may tend to re-establish internal tranquility, mutual confidence and friendship amongst the inhabitants so essential to public happiness.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, July 17.

SO bold is the spirit of the democrats here, that notwithstanding the general concurrence given to the Stadtholder's declaration, and of the vigilance of the police and of all the magistrates and military, they dispersed through this city a most daring and atrocious libel last night, directed against the great pensioner of Holland and the government, replete with Jacobinical arguments. The Stadtholder denounced this flagrant incendiary libel to the states, who have not only offered a reward of 14,000 florins to the person who shall discover any one of the authors, printers or distributors of the said libel, but even promised a free pardon to any accomplice who shall make such a discovery, with the concealment of his name, and one half of the reward offered.

LONDON, July 12.

The New Cabinet, with its grand and sub-divisions.

1. William Pitt—first lord of the Treasury, and the chancellor of the exchequer.
2. Lord Grenville—secretary of state for the foreign department.
3. Earl of Chatham—first lord of the admiralty.
4. Henry Dundas—President of the board of controul, and treasurer of the navy.
5. Duke of Richmond—master-general of the ordnance.

Portland Party.

6. Duke of Portland—secretary of state for the home department.
7. Earl Fitzwilliam—President of the council.
8. Earl Spencer—Privy seal.

immediately after the act had been paſſed by Congreſs, that gave a concurrent juriſdiction to the ſtate courts for all future offences. That attempt, ſubmitted to in this county, was, from peculiar cauſes foreign to our ſubject, reſented in another. The fatal conſequences are known, and being acquainted with their details, only from report, we ſhall not undertake to relate them. Our feelings for our fellow citizens, whom their paſſions had hurried into thoſe exceſſes, our anxiety for the reſtoration of peace and order, the expulſion of the above mentioned officer, by a party of men unknown to us, the unavoidable conſequences which muſt have reſulted to ourſelves, our duties as men and as citizens to our brethren and to the union, urged us not to remain unconcerned ſpectators of what paſſed under our eyes. The people of this county chearfully appointed delegates to meet at Parkinſon's ferry. We were choſen for that purpoſe, and, in conformity with our own ſentiments, and what we ſuppoſed to be the ſentiments of our conſtituents, our weight at the ſeveral meetings of Parkinſon's ferry, of Pittſburgh, and of Redſtone, was uniformly thrown in the ſcale of peace and moderation. Our endeavors and thoſe of our colleagues from the other counties have not been unſucceſsful. An amneſty for what is paſſed and a dereliction of the power to inſtitute proſecutions in the federal courts, ſo long as juſtice ſhall be obtained in the ſtate courts, are offered on the part of government, on the ſimple condition that the citizens ſhall give aſſurances of their determination of merely doing their duty, by ſubmitting to the laws and eſpecially to the revenue laws of the United States. The terms which had been obtained by the firſt committee of conference having, [illegible] been changed, in point of form, at laſt conference, in which we were represented only by one member, although the committee had not [illegible] ers for that purpoſe, it [illegible] u. to take them into conſideration. It is alledged by the committee [illegible] part of the union, that the [illegible] committee of the weſtern [illegible] having neglected at Redſtone [illegible] the declarations and recognitions required of them, in the explicit manner which was ſettled at the firſt conference, the terms are broken on the part of the ſaid committee, and the commiſſioners now require that thoſe declarations, which it was the duty of the leading committee to make, ſhould be made by the people themſelves and teſtified by the individual ſignatures of the citizens, excepting, at the ſame time, from the amneſty ſuch of the concerned in the late offences, as ſhall refuſe or neglect to ſign the ſame. To that, or to a ſimilar mode of giving aſſurances of ſubmiſſion, which was propoſed at the firſt conference, it was objected, that ſuch a mode, if adopted, might be miſunderſtood and have a tendency to defeat the propoſed object; in as much as perſons not immediately concerned in the riots would not chooſe to ſign individually, for fear it might be conſtrued as a tacit acknowledgment that they had actually broken the peace. And we may now add that as a great inducement for the perſons not concerned to give any aſſurances of ſubmiſſion at all, was to procure an amneſty for the offenders, this motive exiſts no longer, ſince the pardon for every individual concerned depends upon his own ſignature. In as much, therefore, as the body of the people of this county can derive no benefit from an act of oblivion, for offences in which they have not had any ſhare, we are of opinion, that, however diſpoſed they hitherto have been, and ſtill may be to ſubmit to the laws, they would not chooſe to ſign individually the declarations propoſed. But our determination to proceed, as we have begun, in exerting every endeavor on our part to compoſe the diſturbances, and the bad effect that a refuſal of the inhabitants of this county might have in the neighbouring counties, will induce us to uſe every means to render the aſſurances of ſubmiſſion more eaſy and of courſe more acceptable to the citizens. The beſt mode of doing it, is for ourſelves, who are the committee for Fayette county, to make thoſe declarations which were required from the ſtanding committee of Redſtone, and having thus ſtrictly adhered on our part, as far as relates to this county, to the terms firſt agreed on, we ſhall be at liberty to ſubmit to the citizens of this county, only the queſtion contained in the letter of the commiſſioners of the 22d of Auguſt, without requiring from them any individual ſignature.

For theſe reaſons and upon theſe principles, wiſhing, however, to have it fully underſtood, that from the following declaration, no implication is to be drawn of an acknowledgment that we ever have failed, either directly or indirectly, in that duty which every citizen owes to his country, to wit. Submiſſion to its laws: We, the committee of townſhips for the county of Fayette do not heſitate explicitly to declare our determination to ſubmit to the laws of the United States and of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, not to oppoſe, directly, or indirectly, the execution of the acts for raiſing a revenue on diſtilled ſpirits and ſtills, and to ſupport (as far as the laws require) the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and citizens, and we do further recommend to our fellow citizens a perfect and entire acquieſcence under the execution of the ſaid acts, and alſo, that no violence, injuries, or threats be offered to the perſon or againſt the property of any officer of the United States or of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, or of citizens complying with the laws. At the ſame time we make thoſe explicit and ſincere declarations and recommendations, we alſo candidly and openly declare our intention, to perſiſt in every legal and conſtitutional meaſure that may tend to obtain a repeal of the exciſe law; nor ſhall we think ourſelves bound to give it any further ſupport and countenance that what is required by the laws.

(We are obliged to omit the remainder until next week.)

Extract from a Charge delivered by ALEXANDER ADDISON, Preſident of the Court, to the Grand Jury of Waſhington County, 22d September 1794.

IT may not be amiſs to ſuggeſt, that notwithſtanding the limited time is out, it may ſtill be proper, for thoſe who have not ſigned the form of acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion, yet to ſign it before ſome magiſtrate. Signing it is no admiſſion of paſt offence, nor any additional obligation of duty. It is merely that criterion of civil duty, which our fellow citizens have thought proper to require, after a general appearance of departure from it. And to this duty we are equally bound, whether we ſign or not.

You, gentlemen, are the guardians of the public peace of this county. At this time, it is peculiarly incumbent on us to watch over the preſervation of the peace. Notwithſtanding the aſſembling of an army, under the diſcouraging view of our reluctance to return to our duty, and our perſiſting in acts of violence, we may yet perhaps ſave ourſelves from the diſgrace and injury of its entering among us, by manifeſting to government plain proofs of our ſubmiſſion to its authority, and our firm determination to preſerve the peace. Let us not have it ſaid, that our reformation has been accompliſhed by fear of an armed force; not from a generous reflection of paſt error, a ſincere ſenſe of duty, and an honorable purpoſe of recovering the eſtimable character of good citizens. The people of this country, I always hoped, and ſtill truſt more and more to be convinced, have good ſenſe and virtue ſufficient to entitle them to the reſpect and good will of their fellow citizens of the United States. One raſh ſtep may be obliterated, by an uniform tenor of regular demeanor; and our name may be reſtored to its due credit. But if we would arreſt the threatening hand of government, if we would honorably deſerve the character of good citizens, let us now, at this critical moment, watch, with peculiar care, againſt the leaſt ſymptoms of violence, outrage, or breach of the peace. Let all tumults, tumultuous aſſemblies, appearances or words of ſedition, be inſtantly diſcouraged, ſuppreſſed, and, if neceſſary, brought under the coercion and puniſhment of the civil authority. This alone can ſecure us that peace, which we had lately loſt, and preſerve us from relapſing into that fatal anarchy, in which we were lately plunged: for if civil authority be not ſupported our condition will be miſerable; and if it is not ſupported by ourſelves, it muſt be ſupported by ſome other force.—This alone can prevent an armed force from entering our country, and expoſing our peaceable citizens to the private plunder of troops not inured to diſcipline. This alone can ſecure to us that pardon and indemnity, which the generoſity of government has held out to our former offences, and of which another outrage would certainly deprive us. And this alone can reſtore to every one among us, that ſhield of protection againſt fear and danger, which law and government alone can furniſh, and make us ſit ſecurely in our houſes, and ſleep ſoundly in our beds.

In the neighbouring counties, reſolutions have been entered into, for preſerving the public peace, and ſupporting the civil authority. In two of the counties, perſons uttering inflammatory and threatening expreſſions, have been put in jail. I truſt, the county of Waſhington will be behind none in duty and love of peace, and will ſhew itſelf as reſpectable in virtue as it is in numbers. We may eſpecially expect from all peace officers, juſtices, ſheriffs, and conſtables, watchful and earneſt exertions of their duty and power, for the eſtabliſhment of peace, and tranquility; and from all the well diſpoſed citizens, ready aid and concurrence, in ſupport of the authority of officers, and the maintainance of the happineſs, honor, and virtue of this country.

Together with the above extract the charge delivered to the grand jury of Allegheny county, on the 1ſt September, and of the other two counties of the circuit on the 8th and 15th, varied, according to the meliorating ſtate of the country, was alſo delivered to the grand jury of Waſhington, on the 22d; and, on the 23d, this grand jury preſented the following writing, ſigned by their foreman, as a communication of their unanimous ſentiments to the county.

Waſhington County,
Court of Quarter Seſſions, September Term, 1794.

THE grand jury for the county of Waſhington take this opportunity of expreſſing their approbation of the ſentiments communicated to them in the charge delivered by the Preſident.

We obſerve with much ſatisfaction the fair proſpect of a return of peace and civil duty now opened to the inhabitants of the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania.—We ſee with pleaſure the operation of the laws reſtored, and civil authority acknowledged and obeyed through this country, if any where there ſhould be reluctance or oppoſition, we declare that as officers and citizens we will uſe our reſpective endeavors for the preſervation of the peace and maintainance of civil authority.

Signed in behalf of the grand jury by their unanimous conſent.

JOHN M'DOWELL, Foreman.

The grand jury at the ſame time handed in the following writing.

IN the awful and truly critical circumſtances in which now we are, we believe, in our double capacity as American citizens and members of the grand jury of this county, to deliver to our fellow citizens our own ſentiments upon the great queſtion of Peace or War, ſubmiſſion to the laws, or inſurrection againſt gouernment. And as we believe very few now, are in opinion that war and revolt are either preferable, or practicable, and we muſt ſuppoſe that the great generality of the inhabitants after cool reflection upon the fatal conſequences, are in favor of peace, good order, and ſubmiſſion to the laws (without diſcrimination of thoſe obnoxious to our intereſts and feelings, which cannot be repealed except by conſtitutional means) we earneſtly intreat the juſtices of the peace in each townſhip of this county, eſpecially thoſe who have made no return upon the declaration required by the commiſſioners, to open in their office a regiſter in which the ſaid declaration as well as the firſt propoſition agreed before, to wit. *Will the people of this country ſubmit to the laws of the United States and of our ſtate government, according to the conditions propoſed by the Commiſſioners? Yes or No.*—And every peaceful citizen willing to evince his ſentiments and good intentions will ſubſcribe his name to the declaration, or give his aſſent to the propoſition according to his own principles and by thoſe means we hope there will not exiſt a cauſe, or pretext of war; but that ſuch meaſure may tend to re-eſtabliſh internal tranquility, mutual confidence and friendſhip amongſt the inhabitants ſo eſſential to public happineſs.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, July 17.

SO bold is the ſpirit of the democrats here, that notwithſtanding the general concurrence given to the Stadtholder's declaration, and of the vigilance of the police and of all the magiſtrates and military, they diſperſed through this city a moſt daring and atrocious libel laſt night, directed againſt the great penſioner of Holland and the government, replete with Jacobinical arguments. The Stadtholder denounced this flagrant incendiary libel to the ſtates, who have not only offered a reward of 14,000 florins to the perſon who ſhall diſcover any one of the authors, printers or diſtributors of the ſaid libel, but even promiſed a free pardon to any accomplice who ſhall make ſuch a diſcovery, with the concealment of his name, and one half of the reward offered.

LONDON, July 22.

The New Cabinet, with its grand and ſub-diviſions.

1. William Pitt—firſt lord of the Treaſury, and the chancellor of the exchequer.

2. Lord Grenville—ſecretary of ſtate for the foreign department.

3. Earl of Chatham—firſt lord of the admiralty.

4. Henry Dundas—Preſident of the board of controul, and treaſurer of the navy.

5. Duke of Richmond—maſter-general of the ordnance.

Portland Party.

6. Duke of Portland—ſecretary of ſtate for the home department.

7. Earl Fitzwilliam—Preſident of the council.

8. Earl Spencer—Privy ſeal.

9. William Windham—ſecretary at war (with 4000l. a year in addition.)
10. Earl Mansfield—(with 4000l. a year in addition, for acting as a cabinet miniſter.)

Middle Man.

11. Lord Loughborough—Lord Chancellor.

King's Party.

12. Lord Hawkeſburry——(with 4000l. a year in addition.)
13. Lord Amherſt—Commander in chief.

Such is the new cabinet! And to this cabinet, made up of ſuch heterogeneous particles, the people of this country are now called upon to give their confidence! Mr. Burke has truly deſcribed an adminiſtration of this ſort; "He made an adminiſtration ſo chequered and ſpeckled; he put together a piece of joinery, ſo croſſly indented and whimſically dove-tailed; a cabinet ſo variouſly inlaid; ſuch a piece of diverſified Moſaic; ſuch a teſſelated pavement without cement; here a bit of white ſtone, and there a bit of black; patriots and courtiers, king's friends and republicans, whigs and tories, treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious ſhew, but utterly unſafe to touch, and unſure to ſtand on."

July 25. A letter from Amſterdam, dated the 19th inſtant, has the following paſſage—"So great is the apprehenſion of an inſurrection in this city, that a body of 600 huſſars have been ſent for, and more are expected."

Letters from Holland mention, that in conſequence of the very ſpirited and manly declaration of the prince of Orange, a levy will be made through the Seven United Provinces, of one man in ten, for the defence of the country. This meaſure appears to be a very neceſſary ſtep and muſt be attended with very beneficial conſequences.

The peace which the Dutch have concluded with the Dey of Algiers, on the 27th of March laſt, was bought by the former at the price of 150,000 ducats, beſides a ſubſidy which is to be paid annually, of the ſum of 10,000 ducats.

The ſhip which was unavoidably abandoned at Oſtend, contained government ſtores to the amount of 30,000l. The French eſtimate the whole at 60,000l.

Letters from France mention, that the French have now 15 ſhips ready for ſea in Breſt water. It is ſaid that, twelve of theſe are freſh ſhips, that were not in the late action.

Liege is almoſt wholly deſerted.—All the nobles and clergy have fled towards Germany, and the religious have quitted thoir convents. More than four hundred boats, loaded with the moſt valuable property in the town had dropped down the Meuſe, and the utmoſt conſternation prevailed.

CONTICQ, July 18.

The French from their very ſuperior number, continue to advance. In the afternoon of the 15th they took Malines. A few Heſſians and Tyroleſe only were in the place, and they retreated to Waſheim in the evening. Next morning they found it prudent to paſs the Rupel by the bridge of Waſheim, which they immediately burnt. The town the enemy immediately poſſeſſed themſelves of, and began to erect redoubts on the bank of the river. We did the ſame on the oppoſite ſide, and a heavy canonade was ſoon after commenced, which was kept up during the whole of yeſterday.

The Rupell is a wide and deep river formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle, and joins the Scheldt at Rupelmode, 5 leagues N. W. from Malines. The tide flows up to the Liet. While we can prevent the enemy from croſſing it, we have little to apprehend.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The paſſengers in the ſhip Francis and Mary, inform that it was reported at Falmouth that Antwerp had been taken by the French, and, that lord Grenville, ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, and earl Wyndham, ſecretary of war, had poſitively left London for Germany, on buſineſs of the utmoſt importance with the emperor.

Pittſburgh, October 4.

A young man diſcharged from Gen. Wayn's army gives us following account, viz.

The army left 60 men at Fort Recovery, and proceeded 20 miles to St. Mary's river, remained there one day and built a fort in part, and left 50 men to compleat and defend it: proceeded 70 miles to the Au-Glaize town at the forks of the Maumee and Au-Glaize rivers; remained eight days and built a fort; deſtroyed and cut down corn fields without end on the river; the men on half rations of flour during the laſt part of the march, the beef rations not equal to half a ration in quality; relieved by the corn. From Au-Glaize proceeded 35 miles, being then within 5 miles of Roche-de-bout. That day being the laſt day's march to the Britiſh fort, expected an attack. At ten o'clock the runners informed that the Indians were in front; the van guard, half a mile in advance, were fired upon and gave way. The army advanced in two lines three paces a part: the Kentucky militia on the flanks, and the horſe in the rear. The Indians poſſeſſed an advantageous ground of wood, riſing and hollow grounds—they fired upon the army and yelled. Out-fired and out-yelled by the army; in 15 minutes the Indians gave way, and were then purſued and cut down by the horſe. Captain Miſs Campble fell in front of the horſe making the charge. The foot following the horſe at a run for five miles, law Indians cut and hacked in a horrid manner—127 ſcalps taken, and a great number of Indians drowned in the river attempting to eſcape—one Indian taken priſoner who informed that there were 1100 in the battle. In the purſuit paſſed the Britiſh fort with 1100 of the Kentucky rifflemen 12 miles, and returned. The army had remained half a mile ſhort of the Britiſh fort, had thrown up a breaſt-work, and encamped. On the return of General Wayne ſent in a flag, but the officer refuſed to give poſſeſſion. A long negociation took place, and the matter was ſettled ſome way. The army returned to the Au-Glaize, and 700 men diſpatched up the river to deſtroy towns, they expected an engagement. The Kentucky militia had then two months to ſerve. The loſs on our part was 27 killed and 80 wounded.

§§§ *For a Liſt of the non ſeated Lands in Allegheny County, ſee ſupplement.*

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland township, Waſhington county, a quantity of compleat lots of ground for a town, ſituate on the Monongahela river, and lying on each ſide of a run commonly called and known by the name of Enoch's run, and at the mouth of ſaid run, there is a new ſaw mill nearly ready for ſawing, there is alſo in a circle of about three miles diſtance from ſaid lots, ſix griſt mills and iron works building. Said lots lay about three miles above the mouth of Ten Mile creek, where the road comes to the river from Jackſon's fort.

ABIJAH MACCLAIN.

September 26, 1794.

THE Allegheny Troop of Cavalry are deſired to meet at 10 o'clock on the third Tueſday of this month, at the houſe of William Irwin, in the Town of Pittſburgh, compleatly equipped. The Brigadier General has directed that thoſe who do not attend on that day, equipped as the law directs, or give a ſatisfactory excuſe, ſhall be returned to the infantry companies to which they belong.

Pittſburgh, 1ſt October, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons living in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, who are indebted to the eſtate of Van Swearingen, Eſq. of Ohio county, Virginia, deceaſed, are requeſted to come in, ſettle, and pay off their reſpective accounts to the ſubſcribers in the town of Waſhington, on or before the firſt day of November next. And alſo all perſons of the ſtate of Virginia, who have any ſettlements to make, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to meet the ſubſcribers, in the town of Weſt Liberty, in the county of Ohio, where attendance will be given from the firſt Monday in November aforeſaid, until the Saturday following, by the ſubſcribers.

Alſo, will be ſold by the ſubſcribers the following Tracts of Land, belonging to the eſtate aforeſaid, viz. On the 20th of October next, one tract of land called Swearingen's Lower Ferry Place, containing 265 acres, lying on the Monongahela river, three miles above Parkinſon's ferry, in Waſhington county, having tolerable good improvements thereon. Alſo, on the 21ſt of October aforeſaid, another tract of land, containing 400 acres, lying in Fayette county, on the Monongahela river, three miles below Redſtone fort, upon which there is a good improvement, apple and peach orchards. Alſo, on the 22d of October aforeſaid, a ſmall tract containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of John Adams, three miles from Redſtone fort, whereon there is a good mill ſeat. Punctual attendance will be given at the aforeſaid places by

ISAAC LEET, } Exe-
AND. SWEARINGEN, } cutors.

September 26, 1794.

Robert Parker,

HAS for ſale at his ſtore in Mercerſburgh, on the loweſt terms, Salt of various qualities, a general aſſortment of Groceries, ſteel, bar-iron, Pine Grove caſtings, a large aſſortment of Dry Goods, Queensware, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c. &c. Likewiſe, Patent and other Medicines and Drugs, painters colours, &c.

By the firſt fall veſſels he expects a large ſupply of goods ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon, and well calculated for the weſtern country.

He will give the higheſt price for butter, tallow, beeſwax, linen, flax, ſkins, fur, hogs briſtles, and all other portable country produce.

October 1ſt, 1794.

An Evening School

WILL be opened by the ſubſcriber on the 6th inſtant. Hours of attendance from ſix to nine. Tuition 12/6 per quarter, per month 5ſ.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittſburgh, October 3, 1794.

Came into the incloſure of the *ſubſcriber, living in German township, Fayette county, ſome time laſt ſpring, a bay Mare Colt, about two years old, thick mane, no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

ABRAHAM STEWART.

September 15, 1794.

Pittſburgh, October 4.

We underſtand that at the meeting of Parkinſon's ferry on Thurſday laſt, there was a perfect unanimity for ſubmiſſion to the laws, and it was the opinion of the delegates that in their reſpective townſhips there was a general diſpoſition to ſubmiſſion.

WILLIAM FINDLEY and DAVID REDICK are appointed to wait on the Preſident of the United States and the Governor of Pennſylvania, with a copy of the reſolutions, and to explain to government the preſent ſtate of this country, and detail ſuch circumſtances as may enable the Preſident to judge, whether an armed force be now neceſſary to ſupport the civil authority in theſe counties.

The name of JAMES EDGAR having been mentioned as a candidate for the Congreſs in the diſtrict of Waſhington and Allegheny counties, we have authority to aſſert that this gentleman has entertained no idea of the kind, and wholly declines it.

THE Pittſburgh Fire Company, are requeſted to meet at Court-Houſe this afternoon at ſix o'clock, to elect a Preſident, Clerk, Treaſurer, and Five Directors, for the enſuing year, agreeable to the articles of the Company.

A. TANNEHILL, Preſident.

October 4, 1794.

THE Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh, are requeſted to attend a ſtated meeting on Monday evening next, at the uſual place.

October 3, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

Foreign accounts under the Mael ſtrictſt head of the 11th July, ſays,—On the 7th the French returned and [illegible] formidable poſts in the wood of Soignes by the bayonet. The Prince of Cobourg, after loſing 7000 men, finding it impoſſible to repel [illegible] ordered a retreat, which was made in good order through Flanders and its environs, in the night between the 7th and 8th.

The late victories of the French [illegible] a ſpeedy termination of the conteſt between that gallant people and their numerous foes. They have, by our laſt accounts, penetrated to the borders of the Dutch Netherlands, and this ſtep by ſtep and after a ſeries of unexampled ſucceſſes in many hard fought battles. There is more probability therefore of their maintaining their ground, the combined armies having been much weakened by their unſucceſsful reſiſtance.

Kentucky Boats for ſale.

PERSONS who wiſh to deſcend the river, may be ſupplied with good Boats and other neceſſaries for their paſſage by applying to LEWIS BOND, Pittſburgh, or to JOHN SPEAR, Mouth of Yough.

October 2, 1794.

A generous price in caſh

will be given for a good Milk COW. One with a calf will be preferred.—Enquire of the Printer.

October 3, 1794.

A few pieces of Chintz, beſt India Nankeen, Iriſh Linen, Moreens, Pins, and a great variety of New Goods, juſt received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 16, 1794.

N. B. Country Linen and Bags wanted, for which the higheſt price will be given.

9. William Windham—secretary at war (with 4000l. a year in addition.)

10. Earl Mansfield—(with 4000l. a year in addition, for acting as a cabinet minister.)

Middle Man.

11. Lord Loughborough—Lord Chancellor.

King's Party.

12. Lord Hawkesburry——(with 4000l. a year in addition.)

13. Lord Amherst—Commander in chief.

Such is the new cabinet! And to this cabinet, made up of such heterogeneous particles, the people of this country are now called upon to give their confidence! Mr. Burke has truly described an administration of this sort; "He made an administration so chequered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic; such a telselated pavement without cement; here a bit of white stone, and there a bit of black; patriots and courtiers, king's friends and republicans, whigs and tories, treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious shew, but utterly unsafe to touch, and unsure to stand on."

July 25. A letter from Amsterdam, dated the 19th instant, has the following passage—"So great is the apprehension of an insurrection in this city, that a body of 600 hussars have been sent for, and more are expected."

Letters from Holland mention, that in consequence of the very spirited and manly declaration of the prince of Orange, a levy will be made through the Seven United Provinces, of one man in ten, for the defence of the country. This measure appears to be a very necessary step and must be attended with very beneficial consequences.

The peace which the Dutch have concluded with the Dey of Algiers, on the 27th of March last, was bought by the former at the price of 150,000 ducats, besides a subsidy which is to be paid annually, of the sum of 10,000 ducats.

The ship which was unavoidably abandoned at Ostend, contained government stores to the amount of 30,000l. The French estimate the whole at 60,000l.

Letters from France mention, that the French have now 15 ships ready for sea in Brest water. It is said that, twelve of these are fresh ships, that were not in the late action.

Liege is almost wholly deserted.—All the nobles and clergy have fled towards Germany, and the religious have quitted their convents. More than four hundred boats, loaded with the most valuable property in the town had dropped down the Meuse, and the utmost consternation prevailed.

———

CONTICQ, July 18.

The French from their very superior number, continue to advance. In the afternoon of the 15th they took Malines. A few Hessians and Tyrolese only were in the place, and they retreated to Washeim in the evening. Next morning they found it prudent to pass the Rupel by the bridge of Washeim, which they immediately burnt. The town the enemy immediately possessed themselves of, and began to erect redoubts on the bank of the river. We did the same on the opposite side, and a heavy canonade was soon after commenced, which was kept up during the whole of yesterday.

The Rupell is a wide and deep river formed by the union of the Senne, the Demer, and the Dyle, and joins the Scheldt at Rupelmode, 5 leagues N. W. from Malines. The tide flows up to the Liet. While we can prevent the enemy from crossing it, we have little to apprehend.

American Affairs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The passengers in the ship Francis and Mary, inform that it was reported at Falmouth that Antwerp had been taken by the French, and, that lord Grenville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, and earl Wyndham, secretary of war, had positively left London for Germany, on business of the utmost importance with the emperor.

Pittsburgh, October 4.

A young man discharged from Gen. Wayn's army gives us following account, viz.

The army left 60 men at Fort Recovery, and proceeded 20 miles to St. Mary's river, remained there one day and built a fort in part, and left 50 men to compleat and defend it; proceeded 70 miles to the Au-Glaize town at the forks of the Maumee and Au-Glaize rivers; remained eight days and built a fort; destroyed and cut down corn fields without end on the river; the men on half rations of flour during the last part of the march, the beef rations not equal to half a ration in quality; relieved by the corn. From Au-Glaize proceeded 35 miles, being then within 5 miles of Roche-de-bout. That day being the last day's march to the British fort, expected an attack. At ten o'clock the runners informed that the Indians were in front; the van guard, half a mile in advance, were fired upon and gave way. The army advanced in two lines three paces a part: the Kentucky militia on the flanks, and the horse in the rear. The Indians possessed an advantageous ground of wood, rising and hollow grounds—they fired upon the army and yelled. Out-fired and out-yelled by the army; in 15 minutes the Indians gave way, and were then pursued and cut down by the horse. Captain Miss Campble fell in front of the horse making the charge. The foot following the horse at a run for five miles, saw Indians cut and hacked in a horrid manner—127 scalps taken, and a great number of Indians drowned in the river attempting to escape—one Indian taken prisoner who informed that there were 1100 in the battle. In the pursuit passed the British fort with 1100 of the Kentucky riflemen 12 miles, and returned. The army had remained half a mile short of the British fort, had thrown up a breast-work, and encamped. On the return of General Wayne sent in a flag, but the officer refused to give possession. A long negociation took place, and the matter was settled some way. The army returned to the Au-Glaize, and 700 men dispatched up the river to destroy towns, they expected an engagement. The Kentucky militia had then two months to serve. The loss on our part was 27 killed and 80 wounded.

———

§§§ *For a List of the non seated Lands in Allegheny County, see supplement.*

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Cumberland township, Washington county, a quantity of compleat lots of ground for a town, situate on the Monongahela river, and lying on each side of a run commonly called and known by the name of Enoch's run, and at the mouth of said run, there is a new saw mill nearly ready for sawing, there is also in a circle of about three miles distance from said lots, six grist mills and iron works building. Said lots lay about three miles above the mouth of Ten Mile creek, where the road comes to the river from Jackson's fort.

ABIJAH MACCLAIN.

September 26, 1794.

THE Allegheny Troop of Cavalry are desired to meet at 10 o'clock on the third Tuesday of this month, at the house of William Irwin, in the Town of Pittsburgh, compleatly equipped. The Brigadier General has directed that those who do not attend on that day, equipped as the law directs, or give a satisfactory excuse, shall be returned to the infantry companies to which they belong.

Pittsburgh, 1st October, 1794.

NOTICE.

ALL persons living in the state of Pennsylvania, who are indebted to the estate of Van Swearingen, Esq. of Ohio county, Virginia, deceased, are requested to come in, settle, and pay off their respective accounts to the subscribers in the town of Washington, on or before the first day of November next. And also all persons of the state of Virginia, who have any settlements to make, and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to meet the subscribers, in the town of West Liberty, in the county of Ohio, where attendance will be given from the first Monday in November aforesaid, until the Saturday following, by the subscribers.

Also, will be sold by the subscribers the following Tracts of Land, belonging to the estate aforesaid, viz. On the 20th of October next, one tract of land called Swearingen's Lower Ferry Place, containing 265 acres, lying on the Monongahela river, three miles above Parkinson's ferry, in Washington county, having tolerable good improvements thereon. Also, on the 21st of October aforesaid, another tract of land, containing 400 acres, lying in Fayette county, on the Monongahela river, three miles below Redstone fort, upon which there is a good improvement, apple and peach orchards. Also, on the 22d of October aforesaid, a small tract containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of John Adams, three miles from Redstone fort, whereon there is a good mill seat. Punctual attendance will be given at the aforesaid places by

ISAAC LEET, } Exe-
AND. SWEARINGEN, } cutors.

September 26, 1794.

Robert Parker,

HAS for sale at his store in Mercersburgh, on the lowest terms, Salt of various qualities, a general assortment of Groceries, steel, bar-iron, Pine Grove castings, a large assortment of Dry Goods, Queensware, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c. &c. Likewise, Patent and other Medicines and Drugs, painters colours, &c.

By the first fall vessels he expects a large supply of goods suitable to the approaching season, and well calculated for the western country.

He will give the highest price for butter, tallow, beeswax, linen, flax, skins, fur, hogs bristles, and all other portable country produce.

October 1st, 1794.

An Evening School

WILL be opened by the subscriber on the 6th instant. Hours of attendance from six to nine. Tuition 12/6 per quarter, per month 5s.

JOHN HARGY.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1794.

Came into the inclosure of the *subscriber, living in German township, Fayette county, some time last spring, a bay Mare Colt, about two years old, thick mane, no brand. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

ABRAHAM STEWART.

September 15, 1794.

Pittsburgh, October 4.

We understand that at the meeting of Parkinson's ferry on Thursday last, there was a perfect unanimity for submission to the laws, and it was the opinion of the delegates that in their respective townships there was a general disposition to submission.

WILLIAM FINDLEY and DAVID REDICK are appointed to wait on the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania, with a copy of the resolutions, and to explain to government the present state of this country, and detail such circumstances as may enable the President to judge, whether an armed force be now necessary to support the civil authority in these counties.

———

The name of JAMES EDGAR having been mentioned as a candidate for the Congress in the district of Washington and Allegheny counties, we have authority to assert that this gentleman has entertained no idea of the kind, and wholly declines it.

———

THE Pittsburgh Fire Company, are requested to meet at Court-House this afternoon at six o'clock, to elect a President, Clerk, Treasurer, and Five Directors, for the ensuing year, agreeable to the articles of the Company.

A. TANNEHILL, President.

October 4, 1794.

———

THE Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh, are requested to attend a stated meeting on Monday evening next, at the usual place.

October 3, 1794.

———

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

Foreign accounts under the Mael [illegible] to the 4th July, says,—[illegible] the French returned and [illegible] to be [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] impossible to repel [illegible], which [illegible] under through [illegible] in the night [illegible] and 6th.

[illegible] of the French a [illegible] termination of the contest [illegible] gallant people and their [illegible] They have, by our last accounts, penetrated to the borders of the Dutch Netherlands, and this step by step and after a series of unexampled successes in many hard fought battles. There is more probability therefore of their maintaining their ground, the combined armies having been much weakened by their unsuccessful resistance.

Kentucky Boats for sale.

PERSONS who wish to descend the river, may be supplied with good Boats and other necessaries for their passage by applying to LEWIS BOND, Pittsburgh, or to JOHN SPEAR, Mouth of Yough.

October 2, 1794.

A generous price in cash

will be given for a good Milk COW. One with a calf will be preferred.—Enquire of the Printer.

October 3, 1794.

A few pieces of Chintz, best India Nankeen, Irish Linen, Moreens, Pins, and a great variety of New Goods, just received and for Sale by

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1794.

N. B. Country Linen and Bags wanted, for which the highest price will be given.

ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water ſtreets, have for ſale a general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards
by the dozen or ſingle pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all ſizes, at coſt
and carriage.

They have alſo on hand a very large aſſortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will ſell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any perſon wanting the above articles may always depend on being ſupplied, as they intend to keep a conſtant aſſortment.

Pittſburgh, July 2, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber flatters himſelf, that thoſe indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-ſtreet, before the 15th of October next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of returning their reſpective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence ſhall de given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, a ſmall black Cow, with a good bell and rope, the tops of her horns cut. The owner is deſired to come, prove proverty, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT RITCHEY.

Auguſt 23, 1794.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the head waters of Racoon, a black Mare, about 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, paces and trots, a ſtar in her forehead, the off hind foot white, her mane heavy and cut on the nigh ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, or deliver her to Henry Weſtbay, in Canonſburgh, or to —— Parkeſon, Eſquire, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of Auguſt, a Negro MAN who calls himſelf MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat noſe, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowſers, it is ſuppoſed he means to deceive, as he firſt ſaid his maſter lived in Wincheſter, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then ſaid his maſter lived near Cheſter, in Pennſylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

William Semple,

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, a freſh ſupply of *Iriſh Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine*, and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spaniſh and American Segars*, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, July 31, 1794.

Whereas my wife Jane has *abſconded from my bed and board, and has otherwiſe miſbehaved, I do forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.*

WILLIAM SILVERTHORN.

Auguſt 26, 1794.

Came to the plantation of *the ſubſcriber living in Roſtraver townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, near Mr. Finley's upper meeting houſe, a bay Mare, about 15 hands high, without brand or white ſpot, ſuppoſed 10 or 11 years old, the two fore feet ſhod. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.*

JOHN FLECK.

Sept. 8, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber, near the mouth of Yough, laſt Sunday night, a ſervant Boy named ROBERT M'DONALD, about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, round face, had on a coarſe ſhirt and Trowſers, new ſhoes; he has a ſore leg; he took his indenture with him, it was written the 30th of Auguſt, 1777, by Thomas Douglaſs, Eſq. of York county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 17, 1794.

J. Findley & M. Adams,

HAVE *commenced the Baking Buſineſs in partnerſhip, oppoſite to Major Amberſon's Store, and back of Mr. Samuel Semple's. They hope to give full ſatisfaction to their employers, having furniſhed themſelves with the beſt flour.*

Pittſburgh, Sept. 18, 1794.

STOP THE VILLAINS!

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, York county, on the great road leading from Hanover (M'Alliſter's town) to Baltimore, two Negro Men, viz. one of them named GEORGE, about 36 or 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a well made, ſtout fellow, is remarkably black, and has a good countenance, ſpeaks the German language better than the Engliſh. He had on when he went away a new wool hat, bound with black tape, one red ſtriped waiſtcoat, with linen backs and ſmall yellow buttons, one pair of new red ſtriped trowſers, very fine, and a pair of tow trowſers, with yellow ſtripes, if any coat, a white linen country made cloth coattee, and one ditto of home made woolen cloth, pretty much worn, with white metal buttons, one fine ſhirt about half worn, and ſome other tow linen ſhirts, a pair of new ſhoes with ſtrings, and is ſuppoſed to have ſome money with him.— The other named TOM, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, ſtoops a good deal in walking, of a yellow complexion, has never been ſhaved, hangs his under lip a good deal, and alſo ſpeaks German better than Engliſh. Had on when he went away, a ſlouched wool hat, a ſhort linſey jacket without lining, a tow ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers which is patched on the left thigh or knee, and a pair of good ſhoes with yellow buckles. If taken 20 miles from home, twenty ſhillings, if 30 miles forty ſhillings, if 50, ſix pounds, and for any greater diſtance in proportion, if confined in any goal.*

CONRAD SHERMAN.

September 6th, 1794.

TO be ſold by Public Vendue on Wedneſday the firſt day of October next, a certain Tract of Land called Poplar Hill, ſituate in Shirley town, in the county of Huntingdon, (formerly Bedford) containing 212 acres and an half, the property of George Cluggage. Taken in execution at the ſuit of Chriſtian Febiger, Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and to be ſold by

JACOB BONNET, Sheriff.

Auguſt 27, 1794.

WILL be ſold, at public vendue, on the 14th day of October next, at the houſe of William Irwin, in Pittſburgh, Two Waggons, One Cart, a number of Waggon Horſes and Geers, and One Yoke of Oxen. A reaſonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM IRWIN,
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

September 10, 1794.

TWO Commiſſioners are to be elected for the County of Allegheny at the next General Election.— GEORGE ADAMS, of Pittſburgh, propoſes himſelf a Candidate for that Office. He will be obliged for the ſuffrage of the Electors in his favor on the day of Election.

September 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at the next General Election, two Commiſſioners are to be elected in the county of Allegheny, for the enſuing year, and to prevent diſputes, it is agreed upon, with the approbation of the Court of Common Pleas, in ſaid county, that the higheſt in vote ſhall ſtand in place of John Irwin, whoſe time is expired, and the next higheſt in number ſhall ſtand in place of Alexander Craig, deceaſed.

JOHN IRWIN,)
JOHN WILKINS,) Com-
ROB. BROTHERTON,) miſſi-
) oners

We are of opinion, that the method ſuggeſted by the Commiſſioners, is a proper one.

ALEXANDER ADDISON,
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN WILKINS, jun.
JOHN M'DOWELL.

Fiſher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors weſt of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market ſtreet, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately eſtabliſhed a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly ſolicit the patronage of a generous public, whoſe favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now aſſorted with Books on every ſubject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	Cts.
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1ſt vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morſes Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, ſheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for uſe of ſchools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibſon's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Alſo, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, ſchool Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of Hiſtory, Divinity, Medicine, Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newſpaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country ſhall be carefully attended to— They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Diſcipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by *Fiſher & Cole*, a pamphler, entitled, *Proſpect on War and Paper Currency*—the firſt American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

BY virtue of a precept of ſale to me directed, under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and Truſtees of the Loan Office, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Monday the 6th day of October next enſuing the date hereof, a certain piece or parcel of Land ſituate in Peters townſhip, Waſhington county, beginning at a poſt on a line of John M. Loney's land, thence by the ſame ſouth 59 degrees weſt 130 perches to a poſt, and north 8 degrees ſeventy perches to a poſt, thence by land of Jacob Long eaſt 76 perches to a poſt, and north 40 degrees eaſt 52 perches to a ſtump, thence by Richard Crook's land north 72 degrees eaſt 69 perches to a white thorn, thence ſouth 17 degrees eaſt 64 perches to a black oak, thence by widow M'Clellan's land ſouth 10 degrees eaſt 31 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 114 acres, 24 perches, be the ſame more or leſs. Mortgaged and taken in execution as the property of Robert Luſk.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Waſhington, Auguſt 23, 1794.

NEW STORE.

Juſt received and now opening in the *new Houſe*, at Mr. Jacob Bauſman's ferry, oppoſite Pittſburgh, a neat and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,
which will be ſold cheap for caſh or country produce.

LEWIS BOND & Co.

July 2, 1794.

N. B. A New Store is opened at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough.

Brewers and Diſtillers
can be ſupplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thouſand weight, at the Brew-Houſe in Waſhington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

Auguſt 14, 1794.

WHEREAS *a report has been propagated by ſome ill-diſpoſed perſons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a repreſentative in General Aſſembly for the county of Weſtmoreland, was concerned with me in the land ſpeculation, and that he had amaſſed large ſums of money in conſequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is falſe and groundleſs, and that Captain Lodge never has been intereſted with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy ſurvevor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia reſpecting my own private buſineſs, to which letter he wrote me an anſwer and I have it now in my poſſeſſion; any perſon that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every perſon on reading the above certificate will conſider the report to be malicious, and without any juſt foundation.*

JOSEPH CAMBELL.

Donegal Townſhip, Sept. 9, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th inſtant, a ſoldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blackſmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and ſhort light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when ſo ſpeaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Wincheſter, Virginia, where he was inliſted by Capt. Heth.

Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut. 3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.

ADGATE & Co.

At the *Card Manufactory*, corner of Market and Water ſtreets, have for ſale a general aſſortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Cotton, Wool & Tow Cards

by the dozen or ſingle pair, at the Philadelphia prices.

Cut Nails of all ſizes, at coſt and carriage.

They have alſo on hand a very large aſſortment of *CASTINGS*, which they will ſell at 100 dollars per ton, or 5d per lb. retail.

Any perſon wanting the above articles may always depend on being ſupplied, as they intend to keep a conſtant aſſortment.

Pittſburgh, July 2, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber flatters himſelf, that thoſe indebted to him, will make payment to ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN, Second-ſtreet, before the 15th of October next, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of returning their reſpective accounts into proper hands for recovery, as no further indulgence ſhall de given.

JOHN ORMSBY, jun.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 8, 1794.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, a ſmall black Cow, with a good bell and rope, the tops of her horns cut. The owner is deſired to come, prove proverty, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT RITCHEY.

Auguſt 23, 1794.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the head waters of Raccoon, a black Mare, about 5 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, paces and trots, a ſtar in her forehead, the off hind foot white, her mane heavy and cut on the right ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her ſo that the owner may get her again, or deliver her to Henry Weſtbay, in Canonſburgh, or to —— Parkeſon, Eſquire, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES CROSSAN.

September 1, 1794.

WAS apprehended and brought to the goal of Allegheny county on the 23d of Auguſt, a Negro MAN who calls himſelf MOSES; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick ſet fellow, bandy legs, a very broad flat noſe, he is pure black; had on when apprehended a light coloured cloth coat, tow trowſers, it is ſuppoſed he means to deceive, as he firſt ſaid his maſter lived in Wincheſter, Virginia, by the name of Runer, but then ſaid his maſter lived near Cheſter, in Pennſylvania, by the name of John Crowley.

ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 10, 1794.

William Semple,

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, a freſh ſupply of *Iriſh Linens, India Blankets, Madeira Wine*, and *Coniac Brandy, Plug and Pigtail Tobacco, Spaniſh and American Segars*, &c. &c.

Pittſburgh, July 31, 1794.

Whereas my wife Jane has *abſconded from my bed and board, and has otherwiſe miſbehaved, I do forwarn all perſons from truſting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.*

WILLIAM SILVERTHORN.

Auguſt 26, 1794.

Came to the plantation of *the ſubſcriber living in Roſtraver townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, near Mr. Finley's upper meeting houſe, a bay Mare, about 15 hands high, without brand or white ſpot, ſuppoſed 10 or 11 years old, the two fore feet ſhod. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have her again.*

JOHN FLECK.

Sept. 8, 1794.

Two Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber, near the mouth of Yough, laſt Sunday night, a ſervant Boy named ROBERT M'DONALD, about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, round face, had on a coarſe ſhirt and Trowſers, new ſhoes; he has a ſore leg; he took his indenture with him, it was written the 30th of Auguſt, 1777, by Thomas Douglaſs, Eſq. of York county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.*

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Sept. 17, 1794.

J. Findley & M. Adams,

HAVE *commenced the Baking Buſineſs in partnerſhip, oppoſite to Major Amberſon's Store, and back of Mr. Samuel Semple's. They hope to give full ſatisfaction to their employers, having furniſhed themſelves with the beſt flour.*

Pittſburgh, Sept. 18, 1794.

STOP THE VILLAINS!

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Manheim townſhip, York county, on the great road leading from Hanover (M'Alliſter's town) to Baltimore, two Negro Men, viz. one of them named GEORGE, about 36 or 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a well made, ſtout fellow, is remarkably black, and has a good countenance, ſpeaks the German language better than the Engliſh. He had on when he went away a new wool hat, bound with black tape, one red ſtriped waiſtcoat, with linen backs and ſmall yellow buttons, one pair of new red ſtriped trowſers, very fine, and a pair of tow trowſers, with yellow ſtripes, if any coat, a white linen country made cloth coattee, and one ditto of home made woolen cloth, pretty much worn, with white metal buttons, one fine ſhirt about half worn, and ſome other tow linen ſhirts, a pair of new ſhoes with ſtrings, and is ſuppoſed to have ſome money with him.— The other named TOM, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, ſtoops a good deal in walking, of a yellow complexion, has never been ſhaved, hangs his under lip a good deal, and alſo ſpeaks German better than Engliſh. Had on when he went away, a ſtouched wool hat, a ſhort linſey jacket without lining, a tow ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers which is patched on the left thigh or knee, and a pair of good ſhoes with yellow buckles. If taken 20 miles from home, twenty ſhillings, if 30 miles forty ſhillings, if 50, ſix pounds, and for any greater diſtance in proportion, if confined in any goal.*

CONRAD SHERMAN.

September 6th, 1794.

TO be ſold by Public Vendue on Wedneſday the firſt day of October next, a certain Tract of Land called Poplar Hill, ſituate in Shirley town, in the county of Huntingdon, (formerly Bedford) containing 212 acres and an half, the property of George Cluggage. Taken in execution at the ſuit of Chriſtian Febiger, Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and to be ſold by

JACOB BONNET, Sheriff.

Auguſt 27, 1794.

WILL be ſold, at public vendue, on the 14th day of October next, at the houſe of William Irwin, in Pittſburgh, Two Waggons, One Cart, a number of Waggon Horſes and Geers, and One Yoke of Oxen. A reaſonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM IRWIN,
JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

September 10, 1794.

TWO Commiſſioners are to be elected for the County of Allegheny at the next General Election.— GEORGE ADAMS, of Pittſburgh, propoſes himſelf a Candidate for that Office. He will be obliged for the ſuffrage of the Electors in his favor on the day of Election.

September 10, 1794.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that at the next General Election, two Commiſſioners are to be elected in the county of Allegheny, for the enſuing year, and to prevent diſputes, it is agreed upon, with the approbation of the Court of Common Pleas, in ſaid county, that the higheſt in vote ſhall ſtand in place of John Irwin, whoſe time is expired, and the next higheſt in number ſhall ſtand in place of Alexander Craig, deceaſed.

JOHN IRWIN,)
JOHN WILKINS,) Commiſſioners
ROB. BROTHERTON,)

We are of opinion, that the method ſuggeſted by the Commiſſioners, is a proper one.

ALEXANDER ADDISON,
GEORGE WALLACE,
JOHN WILKINS, jun.
JOHN M'DOWELL.

Fiſher & Cole,

BOOKSELLERS, BOOKBINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors weſt of *Yates & Campbell's* Vendue Store, Market ſtreet, *Baltimore.*

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the public in general, that they have lately eſtabliſhed a *Book* and *Stationary Store* in Baltimore, and humbly ſolicit the patronage of a generous public, whoſe favors they will endeavour to merit. They are now aſſorted with Books on every ſubject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications they have now on hand are the following—

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Paine's works compleat in 1 vol.	2	
American Biography, 1ſt vol. to be continued	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.	3	50
Ditto Journal in France, 2 vols.	1	75
Morſes Geography, elegant 2 vols	4	50
Ditto, ſheep bound,	3	50
Ditto, abridged for uſe of ſchools	1	

Pindar's works 2 vols. Compleat Letter Writer, Love and Gibſon's Surveying, Williams Letters on the French Revolution——Alſo, Folio, Quarto, Royal, Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, ſchool Books of all kind, a new edition of the common Prayer for the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, price from 6/6 to 35/. and a great variety of Hiſtory, Divinity, Medicine, Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous to be contained in an newſpaper.

Orders from gentlemen in the country ſhall be carefully attended to— They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of Steuben's Military Diſcipline, &c. with copper plates.

Now in the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by *Fiſher & Cole*, a pamphler, entitled, *Proſpect on War and Paper Currency*—the firſt American edition. By Thomas Paine, author of the Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. &c.

Baltimore, July 15, 1794.

BY virtue of a precept of ſale to me directed, under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and Truſtee of the Loan Office, will be expoſed to public ſale on the premiſes, on Monday the 6th day of October next enſuing the date hereof, a certain piece or parcel of Land ſituate in Peters townſhip, Waſhington county, beginning at a poſt on a line of John M. Loney's land, thence by the ſame ſouth 59 degrees weſt 130 perches to a poſt, and north 8 degrees ſeventy perches to a poſt, thence by land of Jacob Long eaſt 76 perches to a poſt, and north 40 degrees eaſt 52 perches to a ſtump, thence by Richard Crook's land north 72 degrees eaſt 69 perches to a white thorn, thence ſouth 17 degrees eaſt 64 perches to a black oak, thence by widow M'Clellan's land ſouth 10 degrees eaſt 31 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 114 acres, 24 perches, be the ſame more or leſs. Mortgaged and taken in execution as the property of Robert Luſk.

JOHN HAMILTON, Sheriff.

Waſhington, Auguſt 23, 1794.

NEW STORE.

Juſt received and now opening in the *new Houſe*, at Mr. Jacob Bauſman's ferry, oppoſite Pittſburgh, a neat and general aſſortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be ſold cheap for caſh or country produce.

LEWIS BOND & Co.

July 2, 1794.

N. B. A New Store is opened at John M'Kee's, mouth of Yough.

Brewers and Diſtillers

can be ſupplied with any quantity of good HOPS, from one pound to two thouſand weight, at the Brew-Houſe in Waſhington, by

ALEXANDER FULTON.

Auguſt 14, 1794.

WHEREAS *a report has been propagated by ſome ill-diſpoſed perſons, that Captain Benjamin Lodge, a repreſentative in General Aſſembly for the county of Weſtmoreland, was concerned with me in the land ſpeculation, and that he had amaſſed large ſums of money in conſequence of it. I now in this public manner certify to the world, that the above is falſe and groundleſs, and that Captain Lodge never has been intereſted with me in any dealings, except what fees I have paid him as a deputy ſurveyor, and no more than the legal fee which the law entitles him to. I wrote a letter to Captain Lodge when in Philadelphia reſpecting my own private buſineſs, to which letter he wrote me an anſwer and I have it now in my poſſeſſion; any perſon that is curious may view the contents of the letter by applying to me. I hope that every perſon on reading the above certificate will conſider the report to be malicious, and without any juſt foundation.*

JOSEPH CAMBELL.

Donegal Townſhip, Sept. 9, 1794.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Friday the 5th inſtant, a ſoldier belonging to my detachment, named JOHN WATERS, by trade a blackſmith, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, well proportioned, fair complexion, and ſhort light coloured hair. He is frequently intoxicated, and when ſo ſpeaks the German language fluently. His parents live in Wincheſter, Virginia, where he was inliſted by Capt. Heth.

Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerter in any jail, or delivers him to any recruiting officer of the United States army, ſhall receive the above reward.

JOHN POLHEMUS, Lieut.
3d U. S. S. L.

Fort Fayette, September 5, 1794.